have been earmarked for anti-smoking campaign. The ill effects of smoking are, however, highlighted in various Health Education Programmes.

(b) No such study has been conducted.

(c) According to ICMR the prevalence of tobacco use among males is 35% and among females 11%. No information is available to indicate that there is an increase in the number of women smokers in the past few years.

(d) and (e) All State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, Central Ministries/Departments have been advised to enforce the existing legislation/instructions concerning non-smoking in different places of entertainment and public transport and extend these to other public places.

Government of India have also issued administrative instructions prohibiting smoking in certain public places like hospitals, educational institutions, conference rooms, domestic air flights, A/C chair cars/sleeper coaches, suburban trains, public transport, etc.

Medicines and Operational Instruments in *major hospitals in Delhi*

1808. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that indoor patients and patients undergoing surgical operations or treatment at emergencies for serious ailments are asked to bring medicines particularly life saving drugs for their treatment and doctors are being asked to bring operational instruments in almost all the major hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to have enough stocks of medicines particularly life saving drugs and operaional instruments in the hospitals of the Capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : A large number of drugs including life saving drugs and antibiotics are given free of cost to the patients undergoing surgical operations and emergency treatment. However, at times, due to short supply/non-availability of a particular medicine the patients' relatives purchase these medicines from the market. All Government hospitals are supplying the instruments required for performing operations.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conference on AIDS in Delhi

1809. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the outcome of the Conference on AIDS which was recently held in Delhi;

(b) how many delegates from how many countries attended it;

(c) what was the total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on this;

(d) what concrete recommendations did the conference make; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) The Conference highlighted the multi-faceted dimensions of the AIDS epidemic and drew pointed attention to the looming dangers in South-East Asian region.

(b) It was attended by a total number of 1349 delegates from 84 countries.

(c) The Government have contributed Rs. 6 lakhs towards meeting a part of an expenditure of the Conference.

(d) The Congress suggested a strong emphasis on Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme, Safety of blood and blood products, awareness generation programmes for prevention of HIV, and establishment of linkages between HIV prevention programme and the Maternal and child Health Programme to prevent the spread of HIV in women and children. It also called for all-out efforts to ensure

non-discremination and non-stigmatisation to HIV/AIDS infected persons, complete confidentially and freedom to HIV infected persons to travel and work. It was also recommended that anonymous unlinked sentinel survey should be the best tool for epidemiological surveillance.

(e) Most of the conclusions and recommendations of the 2nd Asia and Pacific Congress form part of the overall strategy evolved by the Government to prevent and control AIDS in the country.

Binding of Nursing students to compulsory Bond for one to three years

1810. SHRI N. GIRIPRASAD :
SHRI N. E. BALARAM :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the nursing schools of various Hospitals in Delhi bind the students to a written promise that once their three-year general nursing course is over they would continue to a Compulsory bond for one to three years;

(b) whether their diploma certificates issued by the Indian Nursing Council are kept by these Hospitals and are given to nurses only after they complete to the three year period or pay about Rs. 30,000/-;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to such report published in 'Patriot' of 15th January, 1993; and

(e) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c) Nursing Schools attached to the various Central Government Hospitals do not obtain a bond from the students. However the Nursing School under the Delhi Administration have prescribed one year bond period for the students. It is understood that some private hospitals are prescribing a compulsory period of service after completion of training to offset the cost of training of each course.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The insistence of a bond to serve the hospital for a prescribed period is linked with the overall shortage of nurses. A comprehensive programme to overcome this shortage is being worked out in consultation with the State Government.

मेडिकल कालेजों को खोला जाना

1811. **श्री रामजी लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों में मेडिकल कालेज खोले जाने हेतु क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में खोले गए मेडिकल कालेजों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान खोले जाने वाले मेडिकल कालेजों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पवन सिंह घटोवर) : (क) नये मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के मानदंड 27 अगस्त, 1992 को जारी किए गए व 2 जनवरी, 1993 को पुन: प्रख्यापित किए गए अध्यादेश में परिभाषित किए गए हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखना होता है।

(i) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मानक प्रस्तुत करने की समर्थता।

(ii) क्या पर्याप्त वित्तीय संसाधन है।

(iii) क्या कालेज के समुचित कार्यकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्टाफ उपकरण, आवास, प्रशिक्षण और अन्य सुविधाएं विद्यमान हैं।